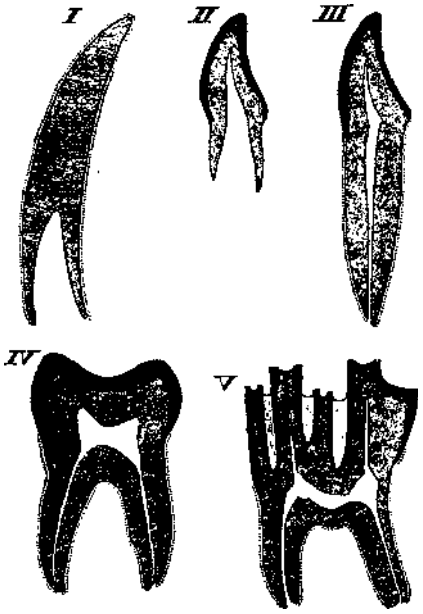

FIG. 33.—Diagrammatic sections of various forms of teeth. J, Incisor or tusk of widely opeii.at base*j III,* completely formed us it is SOniOtlXXXeH called) is riot indicate*!. The latter has the closest resemblance Human incisor, with pxilp cavity opening by a contracted aperture at base of root; *TV,* Human molar with, broad crown . arid two roots,; *V,* molar of the Ox, with the

founded.

It has been pointed out that the scales of the Elasinobraneh fishes consist of a, cap of enamel upon a base of dentine, the former being derived from the epidermis and modelled upon a papilla of the dermis whose cells secrete the dentine. The fact that similar structures arise within the month *(i.e.* the teeth) is explicable when it is remembered that the mouth itself is a late invagination from the outside of the body, and that therefore the retention by its tissues of the capacity to produce such structures is not remarkable.

The relations of the three constituents of the tooth in its simplest form is shown in the accompanying diagram, where the intimate structure of the enamel, dentine, and cement (or crxista petrosa

enamel
covering[1] the crown deeply folded, and the depressions filled up with cement; the stir-face is -worn, by xise, otherwise the enamel coating would be continuous at the top of the Which run, parallel to each ridges. la all the tigures the enamel is black, ₒ*}ᵢₜx_r «ₘ1 iiTViatoraAMO ln»vo the pxilp white ; the dentine represented by QUIlt'r <iua HUciStOIIXOBO miC horizontal lines, and the cement by dota. aild. there* The exiatXlol IB (After Flower ₐₙᵢₗ Lydrtker.) formed of long prismatic

fibres, and is excessively hard in strixcturo, coutaiixixig less uixiinul matter than tho other tooth tisflutw. To this fact in frequently